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President J. N. LAWRENCE



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President: J. N. Lawrence

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Editor:

C. C. Narbeth, Mayfield, Kirby Road, Walton-on-Naze,
Essex, England.

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Society Officers

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Part IV—Russian Paper Money issued by the Central Government (1918-65)

by Victor C. Seibert (U.S.A.)

This is the fourth and last article on Russian paper money. The first dealt with that issued by the czars (1769-1917); second, that issued by the Provisional Government of 1917; third, that issued during the Civil War and Foreign Interventionist Period by others than the Central Government (1917-22); and now fourth, that issued by the Central Government sitting at Moscow (1918-65).

Information has been given to me that several Russian numismatists are at the present time formulating a catalogue of all the Russian paper money issued by the Central Government at Moscow. It is expected that this volume will be released some time this summer and it is with enthusiasm that this work is awaited. The work will not only list the types issued but a present-day value will be listed for each issue. It is expected that it will not only be more up-to-date than Kardakoff's "Katalog der Geldscheine von Russland und der Baltischen Staaten" dated 1953, but that it will be more complete. This article, therefore, will be brief and general in statements because the information will be much more detailed in the forthcoming volume.

The number of types of paper money issued by the Central Government sitting at Moscow is of such magnitude that it can very well be divided into two categories: first, that issued by the Russian Socialistic Federation of Soviet Republics (sometimes referred to as the Republics of Federation of Socialistic Soviets of Russia), 1918-23; and second, that issued by the Union of Socialistic Soviet Republics (USSR), 1923 to the present time.

The first category included, for example, notes reissued of the date and type as issued by the czarist government. This included 25, 50, 100 and 500 ruble notes with such dates as 1908, 1912-16, but were actually issued in 1918. These can only be distinguished from those issued by the czars by the signatures of the bank officials, by the quality of paper used, or by an analysis of the ink used. Many new issues were printed and released. Bonds bearing 5% interest were issued along with the currency. There are 112 different types of currency of this period in my collection and it is not complete by any means.

In 1923 the name of the nation was changed to Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and it, too, issued various types of paper money—including the State Bank Credit Notes of 10,000, 15,000 and 25,000 ruble denominations. There are more than 50 different types of this period in my collection, and it too is not complete.

No attempt has been made in this series of articles to list or catalogue all of the types of notes or their denominations of even any one period. This is self-evident when it is realised that there are more than ten thousand different issues. However, an attempt has been made to acquaint the international readers with the field. Also, an attempt has been made to show that this field is not only wide in scope, but that it falls naturally into various groups or periods; that a collector should endeavour to limit himself to only one period. Then the collector should endeavour at once to secure all of the pertinent information on each issued and record it, while it is still available. Much history of these notes is daily becoming lost since it has not yet been recorded. If it is not recorded in the next score years it will be lost forever. Even some of the currency is disappearing because people are destroying it because they do not know what they have. Russian currency that was so plentiful in this country that you could buy "a bucketful for a quarter" forty years ago, is now so scarce that you have to go to foreign sources to secure it. Many of the issues have a more fascinating history than any other issues of any country and they deserve to be retained numismatically.

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SPECIAL AUCTION

On a previous occasion members of the society gave considerable help to the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief by bidding generously for paper money collected by OXFAM supporters. The society has now received more paper money from OXFAM and is glad to be able to offer members a chance to do some charitable work by way of their hobby. It is interesting to note that £5 given to OXFAM can enable 20 undernourished children to have a 13-week course of vitamin tablets. The address of OXFAM is: 274 Banbury Road, Oxford, England.

All bids should be sent to C. C. Narbeth, Mayfield, Kirby Road, Walton-on-Naze, Essex, England (dollars, sterling or marks). The closing date is July 30th.

Lot	Estimated
1. SWEDEN. 5 Kroner. 1955. VG	\$1.00
2. ALGERIA. 9 notes (5 different) 1942-49. VF to G	\$1.00
3. FRENCH WEST AFRICA. 7 notes all 5 francs. 1942. Nearly Unc.	\$3.00
4. ARGENTINE. 4 notes different. 50 centavos; 1, 5, 10 pesos. VG	\$1.00
5. AUSTRIA. 12 notes. Some duplication including Allied Military. VG, one EF	\$2.00
6. JAPAN. 46 notes. Some occupation issues of gold. VF to EF islands but includes early notes and Bank of Chosen "Promises to Pay the bearer on Demand one yen in Gold"—also 5 yen in	\$6.00
7. SPAIN. 47 notes. Interesting lot including many of the nice "pictorials" in near unc. condition. Some duplication. VG to Unc.	\$8.00
8. ITALY. 111 notes. Some in very bad condition but some unc. Duplication but good signature varieties and some early notes ...	\$5.00
9. GERMANY. About 100 notes. A very good lot—very little rubbish but some duplication. One or two unusual notes and some military. VG to Unc.	\$10.00
10. FRANCE. 65 notes. Considerable duplication and condition generally not good. But includes four large 100 franc notes, 1936-38 in VF condition and several interesting notes ...	\$15.00

11. FRANCE.	Chamber of Commerce notes, a few in bad condition but mainly unc. or VF. Some rare. 14 notes in all	...	...	\$5.00
12. FRANCE.	Two Assignats (24 Oct., 1792, 10 livres—Domaines nationaux), and 2nd year republic 5 livres, also 1934 lottery note 100 Fr. All good condition	...	...	\$3.00
13. SYRIA.	12 notes. Condition bad. Duplication. Unusual	...	...	\$1.00
14. TRIPOLITANIA.	Military 1 Lire (2), 2 lire and 10. Condition VF and better. Getting hard to obtain	...	...	\$4.00
15. TURKEY.	5 notes. Collectable condition and very unusual. All different	...	...	\$3.00
16. HONG KONG.	\$1 George V and \$1 Elizabeth. VG	...	...	\$2.00
17. NETHERLANDS.	17 notes. Little duplication. War-time notes, some high catalogue prices but only VG	...	...	\$5.00
18. SERBIA.	9 notes. Uncirculated but folds. Very interesting lot, three different	...	...	\$6.00
19. BRITISH ARMED FORCES.	6 notes. 6d., 2 different 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d. and £1 (VF but needs flattening); others VG and better	...	...	\$6.00
20. BULGARIA.	9 notes. VG to Unc. Little duplication. Unusual lot	...	...	\$3.00
21. SIAM.	1 and 5 ticals, 1933-46. VF and EF	...	...	\$3.00
22. MYSTERY PARCEL.	100 different notes including rarities. Tickets \$1 each. To be drawn from hat on July 30th.			

VF, VG, EF, Unc. = Condition.

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The Criswell Money Museum



A new tourist attraction has been developed at St. Petersburg Beach, Florida, U.S.A. housed appropriately in a former bank building. It is a Money Museum which is owned and operated by Grover C. Criswell, Jnr., one of the outstanding numismatists in the field.

There is on display all types of "Wampum" used in the early periods, continuing throughout the ages, in the way of paper money and embracing all the States of the United States and foreign countries.

Each display has its own history so the viewer can be informed of all the fine qualities of each note. On display are the rare issues of the Civil War period 1861-64, also odd denomination notes, such as $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents., \$2.50, \$3.00, etc., used before our present U.S. mode of currency.

Mr. Criswell has added many interesting pieces to his Odd and Curious Collection including Gizzi Pennies, often referred to as the "Penny with a Soul", developed by the Gizzi or Kissi tribe in West Africa; it has been used for several centuries and is still circulated today to a limited extent. You will also find Spear Money as used in the Camerouns, on the west central coast of the "Dark Continent" which was known as "wife money", since a dozen of them would be enough for the purchase of a wife. To mention several of the others . . . Axe money, Brass Rings, Bead currency, Boat money and Bullet money, Salt currency, Yap money, Whale Teeth money and Shell money.

Mr. Criswell has designed the entire interior, fulfilling his life-long desire to provide such a museum for displaying the collection of money that he has accumulated over the many years that he has been in the numismatic business.

The Biggest Note Forgery Ever Undertaken

by C. C. Narbeth

Nine million forged notes with a total face value of 140 million pounds—that is the conservative estimate of the amount of forged English paper money produced by the Germans in the 1939-45 War for the ambitious, but very plausible, project of disrupting the entire British economy.

The failure of the plan was in no way due to any inability of the forgers to produce notes that could fool the world—but simply that the men who made them, Jewish convicted forgers and concentration camp technicians released specially for this work, were in no hurry to complete the project. They felt, and events showed them to be right, that the moment they completed the task they would be exterminated. Major Kruger, the German in command of the project, known as Operation Bernhard, had their interests at heart for another reason. He is reputed to have told them: "If we don't slow down I will be sent to the Russian front to fight and you will all be shot."

Although the British authorities were aware that forged five pound notes were being circulated from enemy territories—and had the uncomfortable feeling that some of the "genuine" notes might not be—it was not until a few days after hostilities ceased that the Allies began to unearth the enormous plan that could have ruined England financially.

It came to light when a German officer surrendered himself to the Americans in Austria. With him was a lorry with 23 stout boxes containing something like 21 million pounds of English notes.

Scotland Yard sent experts immediately. Information given by the captured German officer led them to the village of Redl Zipf, an area where the Nazis had planned their last stand until Hitler changed his mind and decided to stay in Berlin.

In one of the tunnels that honeycombed the redoubt the investigators found the machinery—but they did not find the plates.

Inquiries among the inhabitants revealed that the forgers had, as they had feared, been sent for extermination at Ebensee. The commandant of the camp was interrogated and explained that he had received orders to gas the forgers, 140 of them in all, but knowing that Allied troops were in the area and that all was up for the Germans, he let them go.

Armed with information from the meticulously kept camp records the Secret Service embarked on one of the greatest man-hunts of the post-war period giving it as much priority as for tracking down the leading Nazis who were still at large. After some 40 had been found the Allies traced the most important man, Oskar Skala who was unobtrusively selling beer near Pilsen when the agents arrested him. A political prisoner of the Germans Skala had been the chief book-keeper for the whole project.

It was from him that the Allies learned how nearly the Bank of England had gone bust! Heinrich Himmler had set up the organisation—Office 6-F-4—with the aim of corrupting the economy of Britain. In 1942 Major Kruger had been appointed to direct the project and, finding the printers at the Reichsbank too Prussian in their outlook, he recruited his forgers from the concentration camps which held some of the finest forgers in Europe.

At Oranienburg these men were put in a compound, Block 19, guarded by the hand-picked men of the Deathshead Brigade, and told to forge. Nothing was denied them. Even normal war-production was interrupted to supply the machinery the men wanted.

When the forged notes began pouring off the presses they were sent round to Gestapo representatives in Turkey, Spain, Switzerland and other neutral countries. The majority of the notes were accepted without any trouble at all. Agents coming to Britain—one was captured at Edinburgh with a suitcase stuffed full of fivers—were loaded with the money. And the Germans paid off their informers with the forged money. Indeed the world-famous spy “Cicero” who thought he was the highest paid spy ever, when he received £300,000 for secrets he took from the British Ambassador's safe at Ankara, was in fact paid with the forged money.

The forged notes fell into three groups. Grade One forged notes were put into use in neutral countries where they were used for spies. For paying collaborators, the Germans used Grade Two notes which were not quite so good but which nevertheless fooled nearly everyone except the staff of the Bank of England. Grade Three notes, good enough to fool the British public, were stored up ready to be dropped by the multi-million from aeroplanes onto the British population who, with some justification, the Germans anticipated would receive it with pleasure.

Grade One notes are now known to have been paid out in Germany, gone through neutral countries to England and then back again eventually reaching Germany again.

But when the production rate was reaching 50,000 notes a month the forgers and the Major began to worry. The Russian front was inside Germany, the Allies on the Western front were pushing hard. To keep his men all busy the Major embarked on another ambitious programme. He started to forge American

dollars as well and told his superiors that he would destroy the economy of the United States at the same time.

Soon Sachsenhausen, where the compound was situated, came in the fighting zone. Some of Hitler's staff wanted to close it down as being of no further use but the Major, aware of the implications of that to himself, argued the value of such a plant for supplying forged money and papers to senior Germans in the event of a complete collapse—which was now a certainty anyway.

Then, one sunny afternoon, with the sound of gunfire throbbing in the distance, Major Kruger arrived at the new compound in Austria—driving a fast sports car containing, as well as a beautiful blonde, boxes of genuine five pound notes and Swiss currency and forged passports. He issued curt orders that every trace of the operation was to be destroyed as well as the men that had done the work. He regretted his inability to supervise the destruction but he was wanted by the S.S. Fuhrer Himmler, immediately. He drove off—to Switzerland—and no-one has heard of him since.

As far as can be ascertained three million pounds worth of these notes were used in France and the low countries; nearly eight million were used in Spain, Portugal, Switzerland and Scandinavia. And 37 million escaped destruction at the end of the war when the forgers decided to store some for the future. They hid them in coffin sized boxes in the River Enns and Lake Toplitz—but one lorry was intercepted on the way to hide the notes. Also some of the boxes broke open in the water and Allied Servicemen went fishing with the local inhabitants.

The Bank of England issued new five pound notes with metallic strips!

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Development of Chinese Currency

by K. O. Mao of Hong Kong

The rise and fall of a particular currency in a society reflects the development of the society.

In the primitive society, there was no need for currency because transactions were done by exchange of goods. However, inconvenience arose because there was no standard of valuation of the goods and as a consequence a currency, as a means of transaction, was developed. The primitive men used shell, cloth, fur and other substances for currency. From the study of the reliques, it was found that as early as 1600 B.C. the Chinese were already using copper coins as currency.

According to the characters written on the coins, numismatologists divided the development of Chinese currency into three stages:—

1. When coins bore the name of place where the coins were minted.
2. When coins bore weight units.
3. When coins bore date of issue.

The Earliest Currency

As in other countries, the first currency to appear in China was in the form of shells. They were used as early as 2100 B.C. to 1600 B.C. in the HAN Dynasty. The reasons why shells were chosen are:—

1. They have a value of their own.
2. They were hard and resistant to erosion.
3. They were easy to carry about.
4. They can be used as ornaments.

Later, due to the increase of amount of transaction, shells gradually ran short and people made "Artificial shells" out of bone, stone and later copper. Copper shells appeared in about 1600 B.C.-1028 B.C. and became popular in about 480-222 B.C. The more advanced copper shells had characters or simple figures engraved on them.

"Cloth Coins" and "Knife Coins"

In the primitive and agricultural societies, shovels and knives were man's important tools. Since they were very common, they gradually became mediums of transaction. However, the real shovel or knife were too large and cumbersome to carry about so miniature shovels and knives appeared and that was the beginning of the appearance of "Shovel Coins" and "Knife Coins".

The first "Cloth Coins" to appear had the "Empty-Ended". It resembled a shovel but the end is empty so that a wooden handle can be inserted into it, so it was called the "Empty-Ended Cloth". It was rather bulky and often made of very poor copper. The first ones to appear had nothing on them but the later ones had names of places engraved on them. The craftsmanship and quality of copper used also showed improvements.

The "Knife Coins" were started more or less at the same time as "Cloth Coins". The handle of the knife usually had a ring and the tip is pointed, round or square. Most of the "Knife Coins" were unearthed in districts near the lower course of the Yellow River (i.e. the present Shantung and Hopei provinces) while the "Cloth Coins" were unearthed near the upper tributaries of the river (i.e. Shansi and Honan provinces).

The "Cloth Coins" and the "Knife Coins" all belonged to the class of coins with names of places on them. Some of the coins had denominations also.

"Round Coins"

After 222 B.C. "Round Coins" appeared in the North and North-East parts of China. According to some theory these round coins were developed from the rings at the handle of the "Knife Coins". These "Round Coins" bore names of places and weight units.

After China was united under Emperor Ch'ing, units of weight and length, etc., were made uniform. Currency was also unified with "Wu Chu" and Tael as unit. The "Cloth Coins" and "Knife Coins" were abolished and replaced with circular coins similar to the "Round Coins" known as the "Half-Tael of Ch'ing" (1 Tael was equivalent to 24 Chu).

The "Round Coins" which first appeared had round holes in the middle but the "Half-Tael of Ch'ing" had a square hole instead. This form of a circular coin with a square hole was the characteristic of Chinese coins for the two thousand years following the Ch'ing Dynasty.

At the beginning of West Han the people were still using half-tael minted in the Ch'ing Dynasty. Later some new ones were made but afterwards the coins were different in size and weight. As a result forged coins appeared and caused widespread inflation.

In the first year of the Emperor HAN-WU (118 B.C.) the "Half-Tael" of "Tsien" was abolished and "WU CHU" coins were minted. This coin soon became very popular and was the most successful coin in the history of China. From 118 B.C. for a period of over 700 years, these "Wu Chu Coins" were the main currency circulating among the people.

The "Round Coins", the "Half-Tael" of Ch'ing and the "Wu Chu" of Han all belonged to the class of coins with weight units on them.

Coins in the reign of Wang Mang

At about the beginning of the Christian era Wang Mang took the throne from the last Emperor of West Han by force and ruled China for 14 years. In his reign, he abolished the "Wu Chu". He was the first Emperor to put the sale of gold under government control. He also minted 28 different kinds of coins amongst which were the "Cloth Coins", the "Knife Coins" and the "Round Coins", all beautifully made; especially his "Tso Knife" on which

were engraved the words "I Tao" in gold and hence known as "Gold Tso Knife", which became the source of inspiration of many beautiful poems.

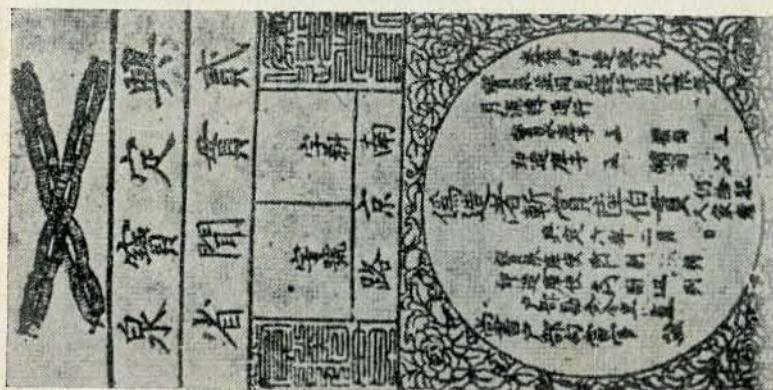
Tang Dynasty

The Tang Dynasty (618-907 A.D.) was a glorious age in the history of China. The Tang coinage also opened a new page in history. Starting from the first year of Chi Feng (666 A.D.) most of the coins made afterwards belonged to the class of coins with dates on them. Also starting from the Tang Dynasty, coins were not named by their weight, they were called "Tung Pao" or "Yuan Pao". The first of the kind was the "Kai Yuan Tung Pao" or "Kai Tung Yuan Pao" made in the year 621 A.D. An impact made by the Tang coins on the system of units was the introduction of the unit "Tsien". Before the Tang Dynasty one tael was equal to ten Tsien because 10 Tang coins weighed 1 tael.

From the fall of the Tang Dynasty to the Ch'ing Dynasty, China was ruled for several times by nomadic tribes such as the Mongols, the Liao, Hsia, Chin and the Manchus. These invaders lagged behind China in their civilization and were forced to adopt the Chinese system of coinage.

Paper Money

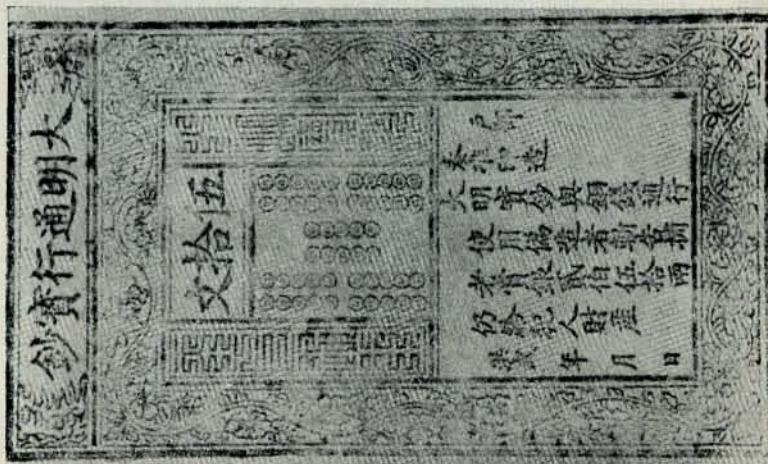
During the time of West Han (206 B.C.-8 A.D.) the Emperor Wu once gave deer skin to his nobles and that can be said to be the beginning of paper money. The first paper money to appear was introduced during the Sung Dynasty (A.D. 960-1279) about



TSUAN TING PIAO CH'UAN—TWO KWAN

The "CHING" was one of the main tribes in Manchuria, they were originated from the east of Sungari River under the rule of Liao. During the time of Emperor Wei Chun of Sung Dynasty. O Ku Ta made himself king and founded his capital at Hui Nin where is the province of Kirin in China. The "CHING" conquered Liao and extend its territory covering the whole Manchuria, the tributaries of Yellow River, Kiangsu, Anwei, and those lands north of Huai River in northern Kiangsu which were originally belonged to Sung Dynasty. After ruling for nearly a century, the "CHING" fell about in 1233 A.D. "TSUAN TING PIAO CH'UAN" was issued as a paper currency during 1124-1233 A.D.

700 years earlier than in Europe, and was termed "CHIAO TZU". From then on, it continued to circulate widely together with the metal currency. Thereafter, each succeeding Dynasty issued its own paper bills but those issued previous to the Ming Dynasty (A.D. 1368-1661) have not survived. However, large numbers of wooden blocks for printing them have recently been unearthed which shed some light on the appearance of the notes. But not many have been able to survive to the present day.



MING NOTE—50 WEN

A.D. Ming Dynasty the ancient China. "FIFTY WEN" issued by Emperor HUNG WU. A pictorial inscription representing fifty cash coins. As repeated on the middle of the upper panel of the note's obverse.

Silver Coins

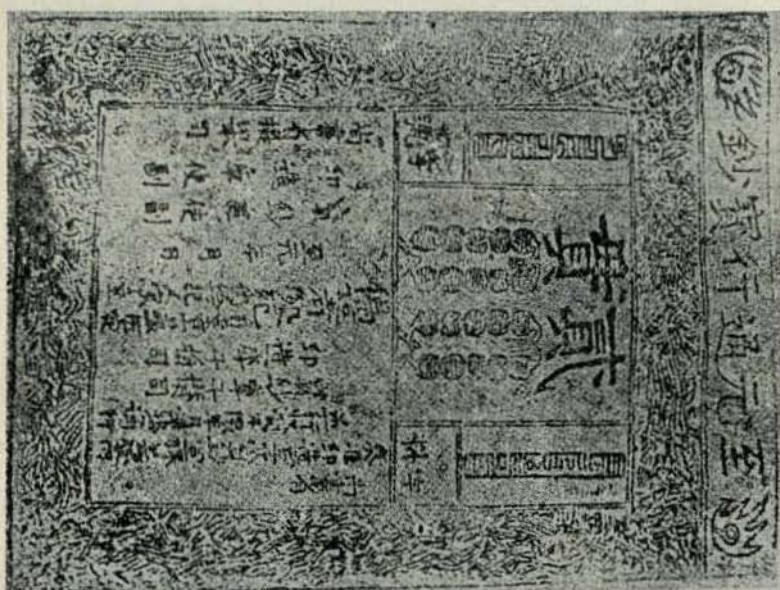
Throughout the history of China, gold and silver were moulded into lumps of the shape of a mountain but seldom into coins. After the 17th century, Spanish and Dutch silver coins gradually appeared in China. At the beginning of the 19th Century, Mexican silver coins were flowing round the market. Near the end of the Ching Dynasty the government made silver coins with the help of foreign machinery. The design was completely new, and for the first time, dragons appeared on coins.

Conclusion

From the history of the Chinese currency we have a glimpse of the feudal system which dominated China for more than 3,000 years. All the coins we have mentioned, "Cloth Coins", "Knife Coins" or "Ch'ing Silver Coins" were made locally and bore the name of that district. They had only a limited area of circulation. They were also characterised by poor craftsmanship. The coins made by hand differed in size and weight. This accounts for the appearance of forged coins.

Since the appearance of the "WU CHU" (five Chu) coin in West Han, all the coins minted after it weighed more or less the same. Though the coinage system in Tang changed, with the rise of the Kai Yuan Tung Pao, the weight of each coin was still 5 Chu. That the weight system is influenced by the coinage system is something unparalleled in history. The reason why, throughout the ages, lots of Chinese coins remained unchanged may be because people found them more convenient to carry about.

The Chinese currency is not only marked for its long history but also for the fact that the system had evolved quite independently, uninfluenced by foreign culture. When two civilisations come into contact, the one which is more advanced, as a rule, dominates and influences the other. The Western system of currency is a descendant of the Greek and Roman system. Only the Chinese have preserved their originality after years of invasion and impact by foreign nations.



CHIH YUAN TUNG HSING PIAO CH'AO—TWO KWAN
"CHIH YUAN" was the title of the reign of Emperor Yuan Shih Tsu 1263 A.D. Yuan Shih Tsu was known as Hu Pi Li. His surname was Chi Wo Wen. At first they lived in Ma Huang of Mongol and was known as the Mongols. Later they conquered the Sung Dynasty and Hu Pi Li was the Emperor of China. He was on the throne for fifteen years. During his reign he issued the CHIH YUAN PIAO CH'AO, the illustration is a copy of this note, valued at TWO KWAN (two thousand wen).

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PRESIDENT'S CORNER

You will be pleased to hear that we have gained a considerable number of new members since August last year. This is, I am sure, due to our plan of giving a number of bank notes to each new member.

This project started when I was in America. The plan was, that I would get about 10 of the Society's top collectors to donate about 100 to 200 of their duplicate notes to one centre, and then send off between 40 and 60 notes to each new member who joins the I.B.N.S.

Since the start of 1965, we had to cut down on notes given to new members, and now send only 20 to 30 each, owing to the hard time I am having collecting duplicate notes from our old members. I still feel that we could keep this plan going—but I need more paper money to give away—anyone willing to help? I would like to thank these members who have so kindly donated their duplicate notes to our project: Mr. Geo. Sten (200 notes); Mr. J. A. Burgers (200 notes); Mrs. Ruth Hill (125 notes); Dr. Albert Pick (100 notes). From my shoe box I managed to give 600 notes.

Here in South Africa, bank notes are hard to come by, and I have to depend on the overseas market. I feel that there are a lot of fellows who would like to collect notes, and I am trying to cause some interest by giving exhibitions. In July I will be going to our south coast holiday city, the City of East London, and will exhibit some 3,000 notes. In October this year I will again exhibit some 6,000 notes in Bloemfontein (O.F.S.). If I am lucky, I will be able to talk to people and have them on the job of starting to collect paper money.

Our Society is growing! Could you help it grow into one of the biggest money groups? There is only one way; why don't you ask just one friend to join?

It has been suggested that we collect dues from members in foreign countries in their own money. I am sure this is in order, as our Secretary could then change this foreign money into U.S.A. funds. There are certain countries that do not allow their notes to go out of the said country; well we could, I am sure, find some other way for them to pay their dues. Any suggestions from our members?

I have just returned from a trip through South Africa, to all main towns and cities, doing a research on the History of all South African Bank Notes. I have found that I had a lot to learn and will be doing at least two more trips before I can say that I am ready to write the full history of our paper money. I am hoping to publish my book on South African paper money during July next year.

The Changing Face of Africa

Part III

by J. N. Lawrence

36. **Somali Republic.** Independent, July, 1960. Now a republic; formerly Italian Trust of Somalia and British Protectorate, of Somaliland.
37. **South Africa.** Independent Republic. Formerly Union of South Africa. Withdrew from British Commonwealth 1961.
38. **Transkei.** Became first self-governing Bantu (African) state within South Africa, December, 1963. Capital—Umtata.
39. **Southern Rhodesia.** Self-governing British Colony. Formerly part of Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.
40. **South-West Africa.** League of Nations mandate assumed by South Africa in 1920.
41. **Spanish Guinea.** Spanish province enclave of Rio Muni bordered by Gabon and the Cameroun and Pernanda Po Islands off Cameroun coast.
42. **Spanish Sahara.** Spanish Province known as Rio De Oro. Now being claimed by Morocco.
43. **Sudan.** Independent, January, 1956. Republic. Formerly British and Egyptian.
44. **Swaziland.** British Protectorate. Moving towards self-government.
45. **Tanzania.** United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar ratified by agreement April, 1964.

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SECRETARY'S PAGE

It has been requested that this page be resumed as a regular feature—just what sort of news it will contain will, in many cases, depend upon reader reactions.

For the present, two things do come to mind, so let us speak of them this time.

First, of prime importance, to each member, is the correctness of their mailing address. Should we not receive a notice of any change of address, it is most likely that the IBNS JOURNAL will **not** be delivered. So, if you change address, and want to be assured of continued receipt of your copy of the IBNS JOURNAL, **do be sure** to notify us of any change of address.

Secondly, many incorrect remittances of dues have been received; this by virtue of persons failing to make proper allowances for differences in exchange rates. Up to, and including, current dues, such incorrect remittances have been "written off" (this since often the postage expense involved would be as much as the amount owed—which would be somewhat costly to both the IBNS and the member). However, in the interest of providing members with more information, through the pages of the IBNS JOURNAL, such underpayments will be added to the next year's dues statements. So, please, fellows, make sure that your remittances are payable in either U.S. dollars or their equivalent—with proper allowances made for any difference in exchange rate.

Folks, there's a big year ahead for us—watch for more articles on U.S. and South American notes!

And if you need assistance, do feel quite free to contact any officer or committeeman—we're here to help you!

Cordially,

GEORGE E. BROUGHTON,

Secretary.

AROUND AND ABOUT

by C. C. Narbeth

By now all serious collectors of paper money will have obtained a copy of George Sten's Encyclopedia of World Paper Money. It is probably the most important book that has been published so far on paper money. With its aid it is possible to identify nearly every note ever issued.

Also recently on the market is a new magazine, "Coins and Medals" (edited by Arthur Blair, Link House, Dingwall Avenue, Croydon, Surrey, England), which is devoting some space to the subject of paper money. This is undoubtedly the best produced magazine in the numismatic world, profusely illustrated and printed on art paper with articles by top British and European numismatists. The Editor is giving publicity to paper money collections and the International Banknote Society—so we hope many of our members who also have an interest in coins and medals will write to the Editor for this excellent magazine. A quarterly magazine, it costs 2s. 6d. an issue.

We are having a spot of trouble with the dues! A number of Canadian members are paying up promptly the \$3.00 membership fee—but with Canadian dollars. These, of course, do not fetch the same as American dollars—in fact we lose 30 cents on each payment. So would Canadians please try and pay in American dollars or add 30 cents to Canadian money.

In England we have been getting some good publicity from Leslie Morgan who not only exhibited a large collection at the Hobbies Exhibition organised by Morecambe and Heysham Rotary Club but had masses of leaflets printed and distributed explaining about the Society.

Paul Wolansky of 6621 York Road, Parma Heights, Ohio, 44130, U.S.A., would like to correspond and exchange notes with members having any notes of Ukraine, 1918-20.

Russian member, V. G. Chetverikov of Prikaznaja, 5, apt. 4, Dnepropetrovsk 30, U.S.S.R. wants to exchange notes with members; particularly he wants South American, Europe. Also he is looking for collectors who wish to exchange art and photo books, magazines, postcards and gramophone records.

Another suggestion for the name of paper money collectors comes from David Atsmony of Israel. He suggests Bonists—a name he writes that is already used for such collectors in most Slavic states. "Bon" is the name used by many countries for emergency notes; taken from the French "Bon pour 10 francs" (Bon meaning good).

World Coins publication, 60 cents, is of interest to paper money collectors as well as numismatists generally. Address: Box 150, Sidney, O. 45365, U.S.A.

Member Art Lovi has been put forward for nomination to the A.N.A. Board. He accordingly invites members to second his nomination and to vote for him.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN AND BULGARIAN BANKNOTES WITH YUGOSLAVIAN SEALS AND CONTROL STAMPS

As catalogued by Dimitrije B. Spajic
12 Rue Lomina, Belgrade (3), Yugoslavia

1918-19—Austro-Hungarian banknotes with machine stamp: "Ministarstvo finansijsa Kraljevstva Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca" (cyrillic alphabet)—(Ministry of finance of the Kingdoms of Serbes, Croates and Slovenes).

1.	10 krone	(Jan. 2, 1915)	...	...	...	15.00
2.	50 "	(Jan. 2, 1914)	...	...	...	20.00
3.	100 "	(Jan. 2, 1912)	...	...	...	10.00
4.	1000 "	(Jan. 2, 1902)	...	...	...	30.00

1918-19—Same. With Handstamp: "Ministarstvo finansijsa—zigosanje neprojateljskob novca" (cyrillic alphabet) (Ministry of finance—stampeds of fiends currency). In lilac and red.

5.	2 krone	(Aug. 5, 1914)	lilac	...	...	10.00
6.	10 "	(Jan. 2, 1915)	lilac	...	...	10.00
7.	20 "	(Jan. 2, 1913)	lilac	...	...	10.00
8.	20 "	(Jan. 2, 1913)	red	...	...	20.00
9.	50 "	(Jan. 2, 1902)	red	...	...	35.00
10.	50 "	(Jan. 2, 1914)	lilac	...	...	20.00
11.	100 "	(Jan. 2, 1912)	lilac	...	...	15.00
12.	1000 "	(Jan. 2, 1912)	lilac	...	...	25.00

1918-19—Same. Handstamp: "Komanda mesta . . ." "Vojna komanda . . ." itd. (cyrillic) (Command of place . . ., military command . . . etc.).

13.	10 krone	(Jan. 2, 1915)	...	...	...	25.00
14.	20 "	(Jan. 2, 1913)	...	...	...	20.00
15.	50 "	(Jan. 2, 1914)	...	...	...	30.00
16.	100 "	(Jan. 2, 1912)	...	...	...	20.00
17.	1000 "	(Jan. 2, 1902)	...	...	...	45.00

1918-19—Same. Handstamp: "Nacelstvo okruga . . ." (Prefecture of Province . . .).

18.	1 krone	(Dec. 1, 1916)	...	...	...	5.00
19.	2 "	(Aug. 5, 1914)	...	...	...	5.00
20.	2 "	(March 1, 1917)	...	...	...	5.00
21.	10 "	(Jan. 2, 1904)	...	...	...	10.00
22.	10 "	(Jan. 2, 1915)	...	...	...	8.00
23.	20 "	(Jan. 2, 1907)	...	...	...	20.00
24.	20 "	(Jan. 2, 1913)	...	...	...	10.00
25.	50 "	(Jan. 2, 1914)	...	...	...	25.00
26.	100 "	(Jan. 2, 1912)	...	...	...	10.00
27.	1000 "	(Jan. 2, 1902)	...	...	...	20.00

1918-19—Same. Handstamp: "Nacelstvo streza . . ." /Serbian/ "Kotarska oblast . . ." /Croatian/ (Prefecture of district . . .).

28.	1 krone	(Dec. 2, 1916)	...	...	...	2.00
29.	2 "	(Aug. 5, 1914)	...	...	...	3.00
30.	2 "	(March 1, 1917)	...	...	...	2.00
31.	10 "	(Jan. 2, 1914)	...	...	...	10.00
32.	10 "	(Jan. 2, 1915)	...	...	...	3.00
33.	20 "	(Jan. 2, 1907)	...	...	...	15.00
34.	20 "	(Jan. 2, 1913)	...	...	...	5.00
35.	50 "	(Jan. 2, 1902)	...	...	...	20.00
36.	50 "	(Jan. 2, 1914)	...	...	...	5.00
37.	100 "	(Jan. 2, 1912)	...	...	...	8.00
38.	1000 "	(Jan. 2, 1902)	...	...	...	15.00

1918-19—Same. Handstamp: "Opstina grada . . ." /Serbian/ "Opcina grada . . ." /Croatian/ (Commune of town . . .).

39.	1 krone	(Dec. 1, 1916)	...	...	...	0.50
40.	2 "	(Aug. 5, 1914)	...	...	...	0.80
41.	2 "	(March 1, 1917)	...	...	...	0.50

42.	10	„	(Jan. 2, 1904)	...	...	...	1.00
43.	10	„	(Jan. 2, 1915)	...	...	...	0.30
44.	20	„	(Jan. 2, 1907)	...	...	...	8.00
45.	20	„	(Jan. 2, 1913)	...	...	...	0.50
46.	50	„	(Jan. 2, 1902)	...	...	...	10.00
47.	50	„	(Jan. 2, 1914)	...	...	...	1.00
48.	100	„	(Jan. 2, 1912)	...	...	...	5.00
49.	1000	„	(Jan. 2, 1902)	...	...	...	8.00
1918-19—Same.	Handstamp:	“... banka”/Bank	...	...	...	...
50.	1 krone	(Dec. 1, 1916)	...	...	...	...	35.00
51.	2 „	(Aug. 5, 1914)	...	...	...	...	35.00
52.	2 „	(March 1, 1917)	...	...	...	...	35.00
53.	10 „	(Jan. 2, 1904)	...	...	...	...	25.00
54.	10 „	(Jan. 2, 1915)	...	...	...	...	20.00
55.	20 „	(Jan. 2, 1907)	...	...	...	...	40.00
56.	20 „	(Jan. 2, 1913)	...	...	...	...	35.00
57.	50 „	(Jan. 2, 1902)	...	...	...	...	40.00
58.	50 „	(Jan. 2, 1914)	...	...	...	...	25.00
59.	100 „	(Jan. 2, 1912)	...	...	...	...	30.00
60.	1000 „	(Jan. 2, 1902)	...	...	...	...	35.00
1918-19—Same.	Handstamp:	“Finansiskih uprava” (Direction of finance).	...	...	...	...
61.	1 krone	(Dec. 1, 1916)	...	...	...	...	10.00
62.	2 „	(Aug. 5, 1914)	...	...	...	...	10.00
63.	2 „	(March 1, 1917)	...	...	...	...	12.00
64.	10 „	(Jan. 2, 1904)	...	...	...	...	15.00
65.	10 „	(Jan. 2, 1915)	...	...	...	...	10.00
66.	20 „	(Jan. 2, 1907)	...	...	...	...	35.00
67.	20 „	(Jan. 2, 1913)	...	...	...	...	20.00
68.	50 „	(Jan. 2, 1902)	...	...	...	...	40.00
69.	50 „	(Jan. 2, 1914)	...	...	...	...	25.00
70.	100 „	(Jan. 2, 1912)	...	...	...	...	20.00
71.	1000 „	(Jan. 2, 1902)	...	...	...	...	30.00
1918-19—Austro-Hungarian banknotes with Yugoslavian handstamp and Yugoslavian control stamp. Inscription in Serbian, Croatian and Slovenian. PERFORATED.	...	...	...	...	...	...
72.	10 krone	(Jan. 2, 1904)	...	...	...	...	3.00
73.	10 „	(Jan. 2, 1915)	...	...	...	...	1.00
74.	20 „	(Jan. 2, 1913)	...	...	...	...	2.00
75.	50 „	(Jan. 2, 1914)	...	...	...	...	5.00
1918-19—Same. Control stamp in Serbian language. UNPERFORATED.	...	...	...	...	...	...
76.	100 krone	(Jan. 2, 1912)	...	...	...	...	5.00
77.	1000 „	(Jan. 2, 1902)	...	...	...	...	10.00
1918/19—Same. Control stamp in Croatian language. UNPERFORATED.	...	...	...	...	...	...
78.	100 krone	(Jan. 2, 1912)	...	...	...	...	3.00
79.	1000 „	(Jan. 2, 1902)	...	...	...	...	8.00
1918-19—Same. Control stamp in Slovenian language. Unperforated.	...	...	...	...	...	...
80.	100 krone	(Jan. 2, 1912)	...	...	...	...	5.00
PERFORATED	...	...	...	...	...	...
81.	100 krone	(Jan. 2, 1912)	...	...	...	...	10.00
1918-19—Bulgarian banknotes with Serbian handstamp: “Nacelnik okr. (okruga) Moravskog—Nis” (Prefect of Province of Morava—Nish).	...	...	...	...	...	...
82.	1 lev	srebro (silver) (1916)	...	...	...	...	0.50
83.	2 leva	srebro (silver) (1916)	...	...	...	...	2.00
84.	5 „	srebrni (silver) (1917)	...	...	...	...	0.75
85.	10 „	zlatni (gold) (1917)	...	...	...	...	5.00
86.	20 „	zlatni (gold) (1917)	...	...	...	...	2.00
87.	50 „	zlatni (gold) (1917)	...	...	...	...	8.00
88.	100 „	zlatni (gold) (1916)	...	...	...	...	25.00
1918-19—Same. Handstamp: “Kralj. srp. Nacelnik sr. Luznickog—Babusnica” (Prefect of district Luznica—Babusnica).	...	...	...	...	...	...
89.	1 lev	srebro (silver) (1916)	...	...	...	...	10.00

90.	2	leva	srebro	(silver)	(1916)	...	...	10.00
91.	5	„	srebrni	(silver)	(1917)	...	...	15.00
91.	10	„	zlatni	(gold)	(1917)	...	...	20.00
92.	20	„	zlatni	(gold)	(1917)	...	...	25.00
93.	50	„	zlatni	(gold)	(1917)	...	...	35.00
94.	100	„	zlatno	(gold)	(1916)	...	...	45.00
1918-19—Same. Handstamp: "Kralj. srp. kvart varoski—Beograd" (Prefect of district Varoski—Belgrade).								
95.	5	leva	srebrni	(silver)	(1917)	...	...	25.00
1918-19—Same. Handstamp: "Kralj. srp. nacelstvo sreza Niskog—Nis" (Prefect of district Nish—Nish).								
96.	1	lev	srebro	(silver)	(1916)	...	...	5.00
97.	2	leva	srebro	(silver)	(1916)	...	...	10.00
98.	5	„	srebrni	(silver)	(1917)	...	...	12.00
99.	10	„	zlatni	(gold)	(1917)	...	...	20.00
100.	20	„	zlatni	(gold)	(1917)	...	...	15.00
101.	50	„	zlatni	(gold)	(1917)	...	...	35.00
102.	100	„	zlatno	(gold)	(1916)	...	...	40.00
1918-19—Same. Handstamp: "Kralj. srp. Nacelnik sreza Moravskog" (Prefect of district Morava).								
103.	1	lev	srebro	(silver)	(1916)	...	...	5.00
104.	2	leva	srebro	(silver)	(1916)	...	...	10.00
105.	5	„	srebrni	(silver)	(1916)	...	...	10.00
106.	10	„	zlatni	(gold)	(1917)	...	...	20.00
107.	20	„	zlatni	(gold)	(1917)	...	...	15.00
108.	50	„	zlatni	(gold)	(1917)	...	...	35.00
109.	100	„	zlatno	(gold)	(1916)	...	...	40.00
1918-19—Same. Handstamp: "Kralj. srp. Nacelnik sreza Homoljskog" (Prefect of district Homolje—Zagubica).								
110.	1	lev	srebro	(silver)	(1916)	...	...	10.00
111.	2	leva	srebro	(silver)	(1916)	...	...	10.00
112.	5	„	srebrni	(silver)	(1917)	...	...	12.00
113.	10	„	zlatni	(gold)	(1917)	...	...	30.00
114.	20	„	zlatni	(gold)	(1917)	25.00
115.	50	„	zlatni	(gold)	(1917)	35.00
116.	100	„	zlatno	(gold)	(1916)	50.00

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